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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/619,104	07/14/2003	Takashi Ito	F-7860	5801
28107 7590 06/03/2004		. *	EXAMINER	
JORDAN AND HAMBURG LLP 122 EAST 42ND STREET			STULTZ, JESSICA T	
SUITE 4000		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
NEW YORK, N	VY 10168		2873	
			DATE MAILED: 06/03/2004	i j

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

. :	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Commons	10/619,104	ITO, TAKASHI				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Jessica T Stultz	2873				
The MAILING DATE of this communication appeariod for Reply	ears on the cover shet with the	orrespondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period with Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	6(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days ill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from to cause the application to become ABANDONED	ely filed will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. 0 (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on						
	action is non-final.					
closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition of Claims						
		*				
4) Claim(s) <u>1-5</u> is/are pending in the application.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw	in from consideration.					
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-5</u> is/are rejected. 7)□ Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	election requirement					
and daspess to restriction and or	oleonom requirement.	, · · · · ·				
Application Papers						
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.						
10)⊠ The drawing(s) filed on <u>14 July 2003</u> is/are: a)□ accepted or b)⊠ objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).						
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Exa	aminer. Note the attached Office	Action or form PTO-152.				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12)⊠ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).						
a)⊠ All b)□ Some * c)□ None of:						
 1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 						
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage						
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).						
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.						
Attachment(s)						
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)						
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)						
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>0903</u> .	6) Other:					

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

Claim 1 recites the limitation "said concave groove", however there is no previous mention of a "concave" groove in the claim. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. For purposes of examination, the assumed meaning is "said groove".

Drawings

Figures 1 and 2a-b should be designated by a legend such as --Prior Art-- because only that which is old is illustrated. See MPEP § 608.02(g). A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wada et al in view of Nakano.

Regarding claim 1, Wada et al discloses an optical element comprising an optically functional surface (Sections 223-225, wherein the optical element is "205", Figure 13) having an outer periphery and a flange formed on the outer periphery (Sections 228, wherein the flange section is "205b" with fitting sections "205g", Figure 13), and having on the flange outer peripheral surface a fitting portion adapted to be fitted to an inner peripheral surface of another

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optical element (Sections 229-235, wherein the flange portion "205b" is fitted to the inner surface "204b" at fitting sections "204g" and "205g", Figure 13) that has a groove in the inner peripheral surface for being filled with an adhesive (Figure 13, wherein the groove is the indentation of flange "204b"), and an adhering portion to be adhered to the optical element by the adhesive filled in said groove (Sections 229-235, wherein the flange portions are bonded at fitting sections "204g" and "205g" by adhesive "210", Figure 13), and the flange having a raised portion within the periphery of the outer peripheral surface and extending above a plane in which other surface portions of the flange lie to prevent adhesive filled in the groove of the lens barrel from flowing to the optically functional surface (Sections 228-229, wherein the raised portion of flange portion "205b" is shown in Figure 13), but does not specifically disclose that the optical element is adhered to a lens barrel with an groove. Nakano teaches of an optical element comprising an optically functional surface (Column 3, lines 7-39, wherein the optical element is lens "1", Figure 1) having an outer periphery and a flange formed on the outer periphery (Shown in Figure 1) specifically having on the flange outer peripheral surface a fitting portion adapted to be fitted to an inner peripheral surface of a lens barrel (Column 3, lines 7-39, wherein the lens barrel "4" is attached fitted to lens "1" at its inner peripheral surface, Figure 1) that has a groove in the inner peripheral surface for being filled with an adhesive (Column 3, lines 7-39, wherein the lens barrel "4" has a groove in which the lens "1" is fitted and held by adhesive "7", Figure 1), and an adhering portion to be adhered to the lens barrel by the adhesive filled in said groove (Figure 1, wherein the adhering portion of lens "1" is the part of the flange fitted to barrel '4") for the purpose of retaining the state in which the lenses are positioned to enable decentering, tilting and retainment of inter-lens distances (Column 3, lines 32-38). Therefore it would have

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been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made for the optical element of Wada et al to further have the optical element adhered to a lens barrel since Nakano teaches of an optical element comprising an optically functional surface having an outer periphery and a flange formed on the outer periphery specifically having on the flange outer peripheral surface a fitting portion adapted to be fitted to an inner peripheral surface of a lens barrel that has a groove in the inner peripheral surface for being filled with an adhesive and an adhering portion to be adhered to the lens barrel by the adhesive filled in said groove for the purpose of retaining the state in which the lenses are positioned to enable decentering, tilting and retainment of inter-lens distances.

Regarding claim 2, Wada et al and Nakano disclose and teach of the optical element as disclosed above and Wada et al further discloses a first inclined face formed on an outer peripheral side of the raised portion (Sections 210-213, wherein the optical element "105" is bonded to optical element "104" and the raised portion "105b" has a first inclined face, i.e. the outer inclined face, Figure 10a) and extends to the plane and a second inclined plane formed on an end of the fitting portion proximate the plane and extends to the plane (Sections 210-213, wherein the second inclined plane is the curved face of "105b" that extends to the plane, Figure 10a).

Regarding claim 3, Wada et al and Nakano disclose and teach of the optical element as disclosed above and Wada et al further discloses that he first and second inclined surface form a continuous inclined surface (Shown in Figure 10a).

Regarding claim 4, Wada et al and Nakano disclose and teach of the optical element as disclosed above and Wada et al further discloses that the other surface portions comprise an

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annulus between the optically functional surface and the raised portion (Shown in Figures 13 and 10a, wherein the annulus is the space between the functional surface and the flange).

Regarding claim 5, Wada et al and Nakano disclose and teach of the optical element as disclosed above and Wada et al further discloses that the other surface portions comprise an annulus contiguous with the first and second inclined surface (Shown in Figure 10a, wherein the annulus is the space between the functional surface and the flange).

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Naoe et al, Nakane et al, and Hunter are cited as having some similar structure to the claimed invention.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jessica T Stultz whose telephone number is (571) 272-2339. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Georgia Epps can be reached on 571-272-2328. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Jesser St

Jessica Stultz Patent Examiner AU 2873 May 27, 2004

> JORDAN SCHWARTZ PRIMARY EXAMINER